



**515.020 Robbery in the first degree.**

(1) A person is guilty of robbery in the first degree when, in the course of committing theft, he uses or threatens the immediate use of physical force upon another person with intent to accomplish the theft and when he:

- (a) Causes physical injury to any person who is not a participant in the crime; or
- (b) Is armed with a deadly weapon; or
- (c) Uses or threatens the immediate use of a dangerous instrument upon any person who is not a participant in the crime.

(2) Robbery in the first degree is a class B felony.

**Effective:** January 1, 1975

**History:** Created 1974 Ky. Acts ch. 406, sec. 130, effective January 1, 1975.

**515.030 Robbery in the second degree.**

(1) A person is guilty of robbery in the second degree when, in the course of committing theft, he uses or threatens the immediate use of physical force upon another person with intent to accomplish the theft.

(2) Robbery in the second degree is a class C felony.

**Effective:** January 1, 1975

**History:** 1974 Ky. Acts ch. 406, sec. 131, effective January 1, 1975.

**515.010 Definition.**

The following definition applies in this chapter, unless the context otherwise requires:

“Physical force” means force used upon or directed toward the body of another person.

**Effective:** January 1, 1975

**History:** Created 1974 Ky. Acts ch. 406, sec. 129, effective January 1, 1975.

**514.030 Theft by unlawful taking or disposition — Penalties.**

(1) Except as otherwise provided in KRS 217.181 or 218A.1418, a person is guilty of theft by unlawful taking or disposition when he unlawfully:

- (a) Takes or exercises control over movable property of another with intent to deprive him thereof; or
- (b) Obtains immovable property of another or any interest therein with intent to benefit himself or another not entitled thereto.

(2) Theft by unlawful taking or disposition is a class A misdemeanor unless the value of the property is five hundred dollars (\$500) or more, in which case it is a class D felony; or unless:

- (a) The property is a firearm (regardless of the value of the firearm), in which case it is a class D felony;
- (b) The property is anhydrous ammonia (regardless of the value of the ammonia), in which case it is a class D felony unless it is proven that the person violated this section with the intent to manufacture methamphetamine in violation of KRS 218A.1432, in which case it is a class B felony for the first offense and a class A felony for each subsequent offense; or
- (c) The value of the property is ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) or more, in which case it is a class C felony. ■